

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868.

Woodstock Railroad.

The editor of the Rutland Courier has recently taken a trip from Woodstock to White River Junction over the route of the Railroad now in course of construction. He says that President Washburn and the directors of that road, are entitled to much credit for their ceaseless efforts, in the prosecution of this great work. Although the grading of the road was not commenced until into the month of May of this year, we are assured that one half the work of grading is already performed, and Gen. Washburn feels confident that the locomotive may safely run over the whole route from White River Junction to Woodstock before the 1st of December next. From Woodstock to where the road diverges from the Quebec river, the grades are light, and the road can be cheaply built. But from this point of divergence to White River Junction, the cost of construction will far exceed any equal number of miles between Rutland and Sherburne, on the proposed road from Rutland to Woodstock. The rock excavation, or "tunnel" (so called) on the summit of the mountain in Pittsfield, on the latter road, will not cost one half the money that the hard excavation on Shalley's Hill, will on the former road.

Congress.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Edmunds called for the unfinished business of the previous day, stating that he favored the reading of the President's message, in order to show to the country the kind of man who occupies the Presidential chair. The Senate after discussion consented to the reading of the message, and when finished it was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Senator Wilson introduced a joint resolution submitting for ratification the following amendment to the constitution.

Article 15. No distinction shall be made by the United States nor by any State among citizens in their civil or political rights on account of race, color, or previous condition; referred to Judiciary committee. Also a bill to regulate elective franchise in the United States; referred to same committee.

HOUSE.

Mr. Washburn of Illinois, offered his resolution for a recess from Monday, December 21st, to Tuesday, the 5th of January. The committee of ways and means this morning, he would move an amendment by making the recess from Wednesday, 23rd of December, to Monday, the 4th of January. Mr. Washburn moved the previous question. The vote was taken by yeas and nays on the amendment and was rejected, yeas 75, nays 91. Mr. Baldwin moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected without decision. The resolution as originally introduced was then adopted. B. Connell of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to regulate the value of United States legal tender notes in coin, and to provide for their redemption; referred to committee on ways and means. The Senate joint resolution, respecting provisional governments of Virginia and Texas was referred to the reconstruction committee. Mr. Coburn introduced a bill to amend the internal revenue laws taxing whisky, which was referred to committee on ways and means.

The President's Message in the Senate.

The special correspondent of the Boston Advertiser describes as follows the reception of the message in the Senate.

The Senate received the message from the President's private secretary at exactly one o'clock. There were not many persons in the galleries, for the people expected a scene at the other end of the capitol. The clerk began its reading just as the printed copies were distributed among the senators. He had read about ten minutes, not having reached the atrocious paragraph in which the President advocates repudiation through non-payment of interest, on our bonds, when Mr. Connors rose and indignantly moved to dispense with the further reading of the document. The wrath and contempt of the senators had been gradually rising—on could see that easily enough from the galleries. The proposition to quit reading was, however, no less novel than astounding, and at first a decided majority of senators seemed to be opposed to such severe treatment of the emergency. Mr. Garrett Davis caught at his breath and managed to say that the motion was most extraordinary. "Yes," responded Mr. Connors, "and the message is most extraordinary, such an one as no other President ever sent to Congress." Warning to his subject he went on to say that it was a tirade of abuse, an indecent attack upon Congress, a tissue of malignant misstatements, this language caused a decided sensation. Several senators rose to speak; two or three appealed to Mr. Connors to withdraw his motion; others urged him to press it to a vote, and there was some confusion. Mr. Wade called for a vote on the motion to stop the reading, and on the viva voce answer, declared that it had been carried.

Mr. Davis and others wanted a yeas and nays vote, so that was ordered. In the meantime there had been some private consultation, and as its result, Mr. Connors said that he was willing to withdraw the motion if it was thought best. Mr. Cameron replied that he would at once renew it, and so it was not withdrawn. Mr. Howe said that the message was indecent in its character. The Constitution does not give the Presi-

dent any right to send such a message; nor does it impose upon the Senate the duty of listening to such a message. Messrs. Morton and Wilson concurred in pronouncing it full of misrepresentation, but thought that the Senate had better have it read through. Mr. Cameron characterized it as unfit to go on the Senate journal, and wanted it thrown upon the table at once. Mr. Morton reminded the Senate that the President had a right to communicate his views in his own way, adding that he, him self, though he had a message as bad as one as it could be. Mr. Wilson spoke of it as the ravings of a mad, disappointed man. Mr. Drake characterized it as the last kick of the defeated Executive, which it was not worth while to mind. A majority of the Senate seemed to think otherwise for when at this point Mr. Edmunds moved an adjournment it was carried without division.

Thus the Senate, outraged beyond restraint, refused, for the first time in its existence, to hear a message from the White House. While there was some division of opinion among the republicans as to the propriety of allowing it to be read, there was none in condemnation of its doctrine.

DEATH OF AN ACTRESS.—Helen Western, an actress, died in Washington, D. C., on the morning of the 11th, from congestion of the bowels.

NOTICE TO FOOLS.—A New York paper advises that all our Legislatures pass a law requiring hotel-keepers to hang up by each and every gas burner in each and every sleeping apartment in the house the following: "Notice to fools. Turn out the gas and do not blow it out."

Religious Items.

The New Baptist Church at Danville is to be dedicated Dec. 25.

There is to be a Christian convention of churches and Christian associations at Peacham on the 15th and 16th days of December, beginning at 2 p. m., Tuesday, and continuing through Wednesday.

The Universalist Society at Jacksonville are still without preaching, with little apparent prospect of having any this winter.

The children of the Sabbath School at East Dover are raising money to send books and papers to the colored children of the South.

The congregational Church at Woodstock, has voted to have but one sermon on the Sabbath, and that in the morning.

We take the following from the Brattleboro Phoenix:

We announced last week that Rev. H. H. Peabody had resigned his charge as pastor of the Baptist church in this village. At a meeting of the members of the church last Friday evening, we understood those blessed with the services of last Sunday. His brief ministry to this church has, we believe, been highly successful and generally satisfactory, and much regret has been expressed that he is to leave this field of labor. Mr. Peabody is a young man of great promise, has talent and culture, is of a broad and liberal spirit, earnest in his work, attracts many, and especially the young, to his ministrations by his sympathetic and affectionate nature and his appeals to the best and highest in their souls, and his sincere devotion to their welfare and improvement. In the short time he has been among us he has gained a strong hold of the affections of not a few, has won the esteem and respect of all who knew him, and will carry with him as he goes to other fields of labor the best wishes of many friends.

Personal.

Gen. H. Henry Baxter, was on Wednesday, elected one of the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad.

Petroleum Vesuvius Nasby is a native of Bennington. He left that town when about four years of age.

Bishop Simpson lectures in Keene, N. H., Dec. 12. Subject: "Future of our Country."

The Vermont Senator from La., W. P. Kellogg, the Free Press Washington correspondent says, is a fine looking, resolute, energetic man and comes with a good record.

Mr. Whitney, of Boston, is studying singing in Italy. His voice is a deep bass.

Queen Victoria has granted a pension of £100 to Mrs. C. S. Hall in consideration of her long and useful literary services.

Mr. Peabody has made another donation of half a million to the London poor.

Daniel Drew is in disgrace with his denomination, the Methodist, since the recent stock gambling disclosures.

Mr. Cornell thinks that the University founded by him at Ithaca will twenty years hence contain four thousand students.

Rev. John Rogers, of Stanstead, P. Q., is giving a course of lectures in Dorby on the History of the Jews.

Mr. Frederick Whympier, an English traveller of repute, who has just published a volume of travel and adventure in Alaska, has joined the editorial staff of the *Alta Californian*.

Blind Tom is giving concerts in Washington, D. C.

Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, is in Washington.

The Hancock Bar Association, Me., at the October term of the S. J. Court, passed resolutions highly eulogistic of Fre-

deric Hale, Esq., a young and promising member, who died last spring at the residence of Rev. Dr. Howard in Woodstock.

Poetry.

Chicago.

BY A WESTERN POET.

I have been to the North, I have been to the South,
But in travelling a man may afar go,
To the jumping off place ere he will find
A town that will compare with Chicago.

If you never have altered your name in your life,
You never did up to the bar go,
Or else run away with another man's wife,
They won't let you live in Chicago.

Some people send on Mr. Adams's express,
And some put their trust in a Fargo;
But if you would go to the d—l direct,
You must enter your name at Chicago.

They won't let a clergyman live in the town,
On such they have put an embargo,
Unless he makes mutton of all his young lambs,
And then he may stay in Chicago.

There the infants are fed on whiskey direct,
For liquor they all to their ma go,
And the only cows give, as a man might expect,
Milk punch in the bowels of Chicago.

Yet it cannot be said that their morals are bad
Or that they too much below par go;
For the devil of a moral folks ever had
Who live in the town of Chicago.

Oh, Sodom was "some" and Gomorrah was "great,"
And in Venice each man has an lago;
But the beautiful city that takes them all
Is the elegant ville of Chicago.

A New York Clerk.

A young man, by the name of Ames was a clerk for a merchant in New York, and was entrusted with bills of large amount to collect, which he performed honestly, so far as his employer did discover; but Mr. Smith—that was the merchant's name—was a very cautious man, and often laid "traps" to catch his clerks in defrauding him, and see if any of them were not proof against dishonesty. In this way he ascertained which of them could be trusted, and when he found one of them dishonest he would discharge them.

Mr. Smith kept a wholesale and retail dry goods store, doing an immense business, and after he had accumulated a fortune and began to think of retiring from business, he said,—

"Now I am going to give up my business to such of my clerks as I know to be honest. I shall test them one by one, and to-morrow I'm going to see what Ames is—an honest young man or a rascal."

The next morning he called on a friend whose son was intimate with young Ames, and arranged a "trap" to test his honesty. He had arranged a large number of accounts to collect that day, and Robert D.—Mr. Smith's friend's son, was to meet him by accident, and propose to spend some of the money collected for nuts, oranges, ice cream, &c.

Ames had a large roll of bills in a pocket of his frock coat, when the following conversation ensued:—

"Good morning, Ames—been out collecting? Got lots of money, I suppose?"

"Yes, I've over a thousand dollars, and must hurry back to the store as I'm afraid I may get robbed. One don't know who may be dogging his steps in such a city as New York, to rob him even in the day time."

"Don't be in a hurry. Let's go into Taylor's."

They went in and sat down to a beautiful marble table.

"Now Ames, said Robert, 'you have a pocket full of money, and I am rather short; just take a dollar out of that roll of greenbacks, and pay the bill. Nobody need know about it. You can turn the money over to the cashier, and if he discovers it short one dollar you can say, 'can't account for it—some mistake; some mistake somewhere.' Such errors occur often, you know, and nobody thinks one is dishonest. I tell you, Ames, such chaps as you don't get more than half paid for their services, and it would not be wrong occasionally to take a few shillings when it is done without detection. I know a young fellow who pays all his small bills, such as juleps, cigars, and going out to the theatre, in that way, and has done so for years; and his employer never suspected him of dishonesty."

"No, sir," replied Ames, "I cannot comply with your request. A dollar short in my cash may be considered and overlooked; but there would come a settlement with conscience which could not be got over very easily. My father used to say to me, 'Johnny, when you grow to be a man remember that Honesty is the best policy.' He's dead and gone now, but these words will never be forgotten. I know I'm working for low wages, but I agreed to work for what I receive, and have no right to use my employer's money on that account. No, Robert, I refuse your request with scorn and indignation. I am poor, but, thank God, I have never yet taken money that didn't belong to me, and I trust I never shall; and if this is the way you seek to turn young men from the path of rectitude, I desire never to meet you again."

Ames then arose and left Robert, and returned to the store. The next day Mr. Smith called his clerks into his office and told them to be seated. They all stared at each other in wonder one and all expecting to be discharged.

"Boys," said he, "I am going to retire from business. I have made my fortune here, and I now propose to loan my entire stock in trade—some \$250,000 in amount—and the good will of my customers, to such of you as I feel I can trust. Ames, Stanton and Danford, handing a document to Ames—here is the bill of sale. You will, if agreeable, take immediate possession, and the payments may be made at your convenience. I have tested your honor, and I am of you, no matter how, and I have no doubt that you believe honesty is the best policy. Good morning, gentlemen, (taking up his hat), I wish you prosperity in trade."

The firm of Ames, Stanton & Danford is one of the wealthiest of New York. Ames is married, lives in Fifth Avenue and is worth half a million; and all the results of his refusal to embezzle a dollar of his employer's money.

Children and their Sayings.

Such is the title of a paper in the Dember number of "Hours at Home." It abounds in anecdotes, a few of which we quote:

A friend of mine has two bright little boys—Freddy, between three and four years old, and Willie about five. A chronicle of their doings and sayings would fill a volume, but two specimens must suffice.

Both were very fond of milk, and a mug of it always complete their supper. But, while in the country last summer, it so chanced that they one day saw the girl milking.

"There, Willie," said Freddy, "you see that, do you? I don't want any more milk after the cow's had it." And he withdrew very much disgusted.

That evening, when their mugs of milk were placed on the table, both stood untouched. A reason of this phenomenon being asked, Freddy simply declared that he didn't want any milk after the cow had had it, and further refused to explain. Willie, however, told of the discovery of the morning.

The mother then explained to them that the milk did not come to them second hand—that the cow ate grass, which was changed into milk by a wonderful chemical process, akin to that which produced everything in Nature. In the light of this explanation, Willie was satisfied, but Freddy still turned up his nose at milk, sticking to the original position.

After supper, Willie, who on these important occasions always acted as expounder, took his brother aside into a corner. "It's all right, Freddy," he said, "and you can just go on drinking your milk again, the cow eats grass, and that's what makes it. Now if the cow didn't eat grass, you'd have to, you see. That's what the cow's for."

Freddy resumed his evening draughts. To his mind the only alternative was eating grass, and from that he shrank.

How observant children are, and how their ears prick up at an intimation that anything is going on which they are not particularly desired to see or hear!

A little fellow, (a minister's son) by the way sat on the floor one afternoon, playing with his blocks, when some ladies called on his mamma. Very soon the conversation turned. I am sorry to say, on a bit of scandal that was in the village. Remembering suddenly that the child was in the room, and not knowing exactly how much he might understand of what was being said, an abrupt pause was made in the conversation.

There sat the little fellow, busy with his blocks, and in reality not heeding a word of what was being said. But no sooner did the pause come than he turned round, and rolling on the floor, and laughing as though his little sides would burst, snorted at: "Go right on, that's just such as I like to hear every day!"

"Mamma, mamma," cried a little boy, when the sun set gorgeously red one Christmas eve, "see how hot heaven is over there. Santa Claus is baking, I guess."

In manner somewhat like this did one of these natural philosophers account for another phenomenon. Hearing a man dump coal in the bin one day, with a satisfied nod he shouted: "All right. It is God putting coal on."

Children are great realists, interpreting things in the most literal sense. To the infant mind the beautiful metaphor of the Lord walking in the garden at the close of the day, conveys the idea of a tangible presence. "I know," said a little one to whom the passage was read: "Just as papa does, with his hands behind him, and an old coat on."

ADVANTAGE OF YEARS.—You are getting into years. Yes, but the years are getting into you—the ripe, rich years, the genial mellow years, the luscious years. One by one the crudities of your youth are falling off from you, of vanity, the egotism, the insulation, the wilderment, the uncertainty. (Nearer and nearer you are approaching yourself. You are consolidating your forces. You are becoming master of the situation. On the ruins of shattered plans, you find your vantage ground, your broken hopes, your thwarted purposes, your defeated aspirations become a staff of strength by which you mount to higher heights. With self-possession and self-command of all things, the title deed of creation forfeited is reclaimed. The king has come to his own again. Earth and sea and sky pour out their largeness of love. All the crowds pass down to lay their treasures at your feet.

HER OWN CALL.—The Baldwinville Gazette relates the following incident:

Henry Marvin, of this village, is widely known as one of the best auctioneers in the county. It seems that a few days since he was called upon to exercise his vocation at a place near Onondaga Hill. Among the articles to be sold was a heifer, very attractive in appearance, and consequently our friend Marvin dwelt extensively on the many excellent features in the customary verbiage of an experienced auctioneer, winding up his eloquent description with the flourish that she was as "gentle as a lamb." Thereupon, a long, slab-sided countryman who had listened open-mouthed to the wordy display of our friend Marvin, whose legs were twelve inches longer than his pants, approached the heifer, and commenced handling her teats. "Bossy, no relishing such familiarity," sprangling some 10 feet off.

"There," said Henry, "that shows one of her best traits; she'll never allow a strange calf to come near her!" Greasy meanwhile picked himself up and gave his bushy pate a harrowing scratch, exclaiming: "No wonder she won't, when her own calf has been blarneying around her all day!"

A huge roar broke from the crowd, and our neighbor Marvin gracefully "gave in."

The editor of the *Cynthiana* (Ky.) *Acme*, in making an appeal to his subscribers, who are in arrears, to pay up, says: "We hope they will settle without delay. Not that we need money—oh, no! Our ink is given to us, we steal our paper, and we win our printers' wages at 'seven up.' So it costs us nothing to carry on our business. Nevertheless, as a matter of accommodation, and to ease our consciences, we will take what they owe us if they will send it immediately."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Physicians.

New York, August 15th, 1867.
Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, LOSS LEAF, CUBEBES, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo, Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a tincture. Cubebes extracted by displacement with liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, containing very little sugar, a small proportion of spirit, and more palatable than any now in use. The active properties are by this mode extracted.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists generally, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; and, consequently, it will be found not to be a tincture, as made in Pharmacy, nor it is a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Having that you will favor with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD.

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Boston, July, 1868. 221 Broadway

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